

The old Varoaki, and the one to Napoli de Romania, which has been ordered to cede to him, in order to receive there his wife, and to permit him their accommodation.

With him, subscribers

The net produce of the sale of the 10th of October, the year preceding, was £2, leaving a balance of £1,059.

GRAPH.

1825.

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PORTO RICO AFFAIR.

The Gazette of the government of Porto Rico, 23rd Nov. contains a long account of the circumstances attending Capt. Porter's visit to that island, headed, "Scandalous Attempt of the Commandant, N. D. Porter, of the U. S. Frigate John Adams, in violation of the law of nations." Whether Capt. Porter was right or wrong in what he did, we know not; yet, if the article of which we speak is a fair specimen of Spanish insolence, it must require the patience of Job to sustain it.

We are not of those who condemn the conduct of Capt. Porter, merely because he assumes, on an emergency, powers not specifically delegated to him by Congress. It is true, if he transcends these powers, he must answer it to the proper authorities; and they will decide whether, or not, his conduct is justified by the exigencies of the case. The principle involved in the contrary opinion, would place a Commanding Officer on a distant station in the most awkward and vexatious circumstances imaginable. What if a whole ship's crew, while on shore, should be surprised by the Spaniards, insulted and imprisoned as prisoners? Shall the Commanding Officer of the fleet to which that ship belonged, suffer the poor fellows to languish in a dungeon, till he can apply to his government for redress, and his government remonstrate with the Spanish authorities in the West Indies, and they appeal to the king of Spain, and he to France, and so on *ad infinitum*? In the mean time the unhappy sufferers will probably have perished, either by disease, or the hand of an assassin, and the only redress obtained at last, will be an acknowledgement of injustice committed, not by the Spanish government, but by the "miserable Alcaldes of a defenceless town."

The case under consideration, we allow, is not so strong. It appears, however, that an American officer, on applying for the delivery of property, which had been stolen from the island of St. Thomas, was imprisoned, and otherwise grossly insulted. True, the Spaniards now say, they suspected he was commander of an insurgent privateer. It is wonderful they had not thought him a pirate! And so they vanish over an act of injury and insult by a false pretence.

For our own part, we desire to condemn no man unheard, and least of all a man who has added so many laurels to our gallant Navy as has Capt. Porter.

INTERESTING NEWS.

Extract of a letter received this day from Bogota, dated 7th Oct. from a distinguished person in the public administration. "You will know that Canerac was defeated by the President Liberator in the Pampas de los Reyes. By the later news we learn the capture of two vessels of war and a transport with a great quantity of warlike stores off Callao by our squadron. The capture of the ship Asia by the Chilean squadron; the abandonment of Callao and even of Lima, by the Spanish troops, in consequence of the affair of Reyes; the consternation of the enemy's infantry, dispersed through Araucania, Jaica, and Cusco, and the almost total destruction of the rule army. The Liberator President has proscribed the officers of the refractory provinces—he appointed General Salom, to the staff, and Castillo has remained in the place.—*Fed. Gaz.*

NAVAL VICTORY IN PERU.

A letter dated on board the Frigate Protector, bay of Callao, July 17th, mentions a naval engagement not long previous, in which six Spanish vessels were burnt and sunk by Patriot boats. The boats were so successful in the cause of freedom, that "on the night of 9th inst., the Admiral Guise despatched Captain Robertson, accompanied by Captain Fleiman and Lieutenant Sulmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao. At his entrance he was opposed by more than one thousand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerymen who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels: The President of 20 guns—bombed, Junona Gordon, flag ship—taken. Perla, formerly of Chili—taken. A brigantine, name unknown—taken. A large vessel, name unknown, burnt. The Protector, the Congress, and the Macedonian, were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter was directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels.

Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Provinces of Rio de la Plata.—By the way of Philadelphia, we have been furnished with the Argos of Buenos Ayres of Oct. 9th, which contains the draught of a law proposed by the government to the House of Representatives, declaring the Slave Trade Piracy, in concurrence with the voice of several of the principal nations of the world.

We understand that this measure has been recommended by the government on the representation of Mr. Forbes, our Charge d' Affairs at Buenos Ayres; we think it but justice to state a fact so honorable to him & at the same time to our government.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—Monday, Dec. 20.—The Senate was chiefly occupied this day in discussing the bill, making appropriations for the benefit of Lafayette. The report of the Committee on the subject, recommended that \$200,000 and a township of land be granted him, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution. The bill was read twice, and notice given that it would be read the third time on the following day.—Mr. Macon introduced a resolution, that the number of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy should be limited to the number of Representatives to Congress; the number from each State equalling that of the Representatives from the same.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Macon, in relation to the Military Academy, was taken up and adopted.—The Lafayette bill was, after considerable discussion, PASSED, (37 to 7) and sent to the House for concurrence. Those who objected to the bill, did it simply on the ground, that it was singling out one General Officer of the Revolution from the rest. To treat him as others were treated, was all, which in their view could be required; and this had been already done.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Mr. Ruggles submitted a resolution, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the number of merchant vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, with their names, owners, &c. which have been plundered by the pirates since Dec. 1, 1823; also the number of piratical vessels taken by our cruisers. A petition was presented from the town of Providence, on the same subject.

Thursday, Dec. 23.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Ruggles, in relation to the pirates, was taken up and adopted.—A bill was read, authorizing the Territory of Florida to cut a canal through the public lands, so as to unite the river St. Johns with the bay of St. Augustine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Monday Dec. 20.—The resolution formerly offered by Mr. Canby,

long, calling for the correspondence with the Spanish government relative to piracies about the island of Cuba, was so amended as to include the piracies of the other Spanish islands. The bill for the "occupation of the mouth of the Columbia, (or Oregon) river" was taken up and discussed.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The same subject was further considered this day. That part of the bill proposing a "Territorial government," was struck out; so that the question only remained, for the establishment of a Military post. The bill received from the Senate, making appropriations for the benefit of Lafayette, was discussed at length, and finally laid upon the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The same was again discussed, and finally PASSED—166 to 26. So it is agreed, in both Houses of Congress, to grant him an appropriation of \$200,000 and a township of land, in compensation for his services during the American war.

Thursday, Dec. 23.—A letter was laid before the House from Mons. A. Scheffer, of Paris, presenting to the acceptance of Congress a full length portrait of Lafayette.—Mr. Archer, of Va. introduced a resolution, calling for information relative to the visit of Capt. Porter to the town of Fajardo, in the island of Porto Rico.—The bill to provide for "occupying the Columbia or Oregon river," was read the third time as amended, and PASSED—113 to 37.

Speaking of the appropriations made by Congress to Gen. Lafayette, the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser remark,—"Whilst we remember and record the services of a brave and generous foreigner, for his voluntary assistance in the great struggle which emancipated our country from colonial dependence, and elevated us to freedom, let us also recollect that we have had a Washington, a Hamilton, and a great number of others, who had also strong demands upon our gratitude and our justice, as well as the distinguished object of the nation's recent bounty. Washington has no Monument erected to his memory by the United States.—Hamilton died poor, and the claim of his Widow for an allowance for his great services was rejected, almost with contempt!"

Post Office Department.—By the annual report of the Post Master General, it appears, that the total amount of receipts for postage for the three quarters ending 30th June last was \$875,866 33; that the amount of expenditures during the same period was \$868,121 50; leaving the sum of \$7,744 83 more than the expenses of the Department. The increase of the receipts during the above period over those of the corresponding quarters of the year preceding is stated at \$42,767 14; the estimated increase in the 4th quarter is put at \$15,000; making an augmentation of receipts for the four quarters of nearly \$58,000.

MONIED INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK.

It appears, from notices in the Albany papers, that applications will be made, at the next session of the Legislature, for new Banks in the city of New York alone, or an increase of capital on those already established, to the amount of \$7,300,000. Insurance Companies, to the amount of \$4,750,000—other Companies in N. Y. to the amount of \$1,720,000. Total in the city, \$13,770,000. During the same session, applications will be made for Banks in the State of New York, to the amount of \$5,450,000. Insurance and other Companies, to the amount of \$1,900,000. Total in the State \$7,350,000. In the City and State united, \$21,120,000.

This day and henceforth, sales at NEW-YORK will be made by the decimal hundred, or quintal of 100 pounds, instead of the avoirdupois 112 pounds. Pennsylvania has recently adopted the same mode, and for the sake of uniformity, as well as common convenience, it were to be wished it might prevail throughout the union.

Landing of the Fathers.—The 24th anniversary of this memorable event was celebrated at Plymouth on the 22d Dec. with the usual ceremonies, and at least the usual degree of interest. The discourse of visitors was very great, and all felt themselves greeted with a cordial welcome. The Oration by Professor Everett, is said to have been worthy of his high reputation, and will be published speedily.

Loss of the Packet Ship Nestor.—On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, the packet ship Nestor, Peace, master, from Liverpool, bound to this port, struck on the beach at Fire Island Inlet, south side of Long Island—her masts were cut away, but the water made fast in her; all the goods between decks were put on board a lighter in a wet state, and ordered round to this. In the forenoon, the sea increased to such a degree, the crew were compelled to leave her; the weather, however, was continued mild, and it is hoped a part of the remaining cargo may be saved. Her cargo consists of dry goods, coals, hardware and crates.

Charity Rewarded.—The sloop Sally, from Boston bound to Machias, with several female passengers, was blown off the coast, and after being out 47 days from port, having lost rudder and mast, and out of provision, was picked up by a British vessel and carried into St. Johns. The inhabitants of the town immediately raised a subscription, to assist the sufferers, and in the course of half an hour, a passage home to their friends by the way of St. Andrews, was secured and paid for by the magistrate, on the part of government, and £64 given to the passengers and crew.

Thus early was the charitable donation of our citizens, to these inhabitants, when their Town was laid waste by fire, returned to us. "Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days thou shalt find it."

Albany, Dec. 25.—Navigation Closed.—The frost of winter has at length closed navigation on the Hudson to this city, and laid an embargo on Canal transportation. We understand the Canal Commissioners have determined on keeping the Canals filled with water during the winter, to prevent injury to the embankments by frost.

The season.—The Savannah papers state the thermometers to be more than 30 degrees above the freezing point of the season. The grass had begun to dress itself in green; the jessamine and woodbine have expanded their leaves, and present full blown flowers. Ripe Mulberries have been brought to market, and the Editor of the Republican had been presented with a peach of the size of a nutmeg of the second crop this year.

Hail Storm.—On the 16th of October, a severe hail storm was experienced at Montevideo, which did considerable damage to the houses in the town—20,000 lights are said to have been broken. Some of the hail stones measured 5-8-4 inches in circumference. The shipping in port received some damage.

Desertion.—Maj. Gen. Brown, in a letter to the Secretary of War, proposes to prevent desertion from the Army, by retaining a part of the soldier's pay in the hands of the Government until the expiration of his term of service, to be forfeited in case of desertion. He recommends \$1 50 cts. per month to be thus reserved, so that at the end of the first year the soldier will have \$18 in the hands of the government, at the end of the second year \$36, the third year \$54, the fourth year \$72, and at the close of the term \$90. This measure would doubtless operate powerfully to prevent desertions; and the sums forfeited by those who desert would, as Gen. Brown observes, go far towards procuring new recruits to supply their places; and the money thus accumulated and to be received by the soldier on leaving the army, would assist to establish him in business.—*(Dem. Press.)*

TRIAL OF MR. FAUNTLEROY.

This trial took place Oct. 30th, before Judges Parker and Garrow. After the trial was ended, the Jury retired, and returned with a verdict of guilty—death! No hope of pardon was set forth by the Judge, and he will probably be executed.

A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and, under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the governor of that State is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of Impeachment."—How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Governor Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart rending situation.—He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Dem. Press.

Accidents.—On the 8th inst. the house of Mrs. Horton, of Marion district, S. C. with all her furniture, was destroyed by fire; two of her children perished in the flames.—At Georgetown, on the 9th inst. the negro house of Mr. Wm. C. Davis, was burnt down; out of 5 slaves who slept in the building, only one escaped from the flames.

MONTROSE, (Penn.) Dec. 17.

Caution to Hunters and Sabbath Breakers.—Two small parties were hunting, on the Sunday before last, in the neighbourhood of Bainbridge, (N. Y.) Hiram Cornwall, a young man, aged eighteen, in company with his brother, and a Mr. Beardsley, having dressed a deer, spread the skin on his shoulders, with the hair outwards—on his way home while his comrades were cautioning him of his danger, a gun was discharged, Cornwall staggered, exclaiming, O dear! His comrades supported him in their arms, and he died instantly. Phily and Corban, of the other party, glancing at him while passing through the underbrush, took him for a deer, and Phily discharged his rifle, the ball passing through the heart of Cornwall.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Doctor Charles Provost, who murdered last summer at Natchitoches, Mr. Mills, a representative of that county in the Legislature, was lately found guilty by a jury, and sentenced to death. He heard his condemnation without emotion and without remorse. He confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Mills, and made several other horrid revelations. He stated it to have been his intention to kill two other persons, had he not been arrested.

NEW ERA IN SAW-MILLS.

Capt. William Kendall, of Waterville, Me. has recently put into successful operation, an improved Circular Saw, adapted to mill logs of the largest size. This saw is capable of making boards at the astonishing rate of forty to sixty superficial feet in a minute, planing them at the same time. Those who have witnessed the effects, are fully apprised of its utility, in a country abounding in pine timber, particularly as it is admirably adapted to tide waters and streams of low heads, or may be conveniently propelled by steam; three fourths, at least, of the power required in the usual way of sawing, is saved by Mr. Kendall's machine, which at the same time makes much smoother and better boards. About 100,000 ft. have already been made, though Capt. Kendall is not prepared to make a business of sawing, till several important appendages are annexed to the machine. Circular saws have long been in use, yet the peculiar construction of this saw and other parts of the machine, and its application to heavy timber, are well worthy of a patent.—A GRANT IN WATER RIGHTS ENGAGED AND THE CLAIMS OF GEN. J. B. HALL, IN THE CASE OF THE PATENT FOR THE SAW, ARE NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hallowell Ad.

Ancient Mounds.—Major Long's exploring party, in the Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, traced ancient Indian works, tumuli, from Irvine in Ohio to the head of Red river, upon a distance of eight hundred miles in a direct line and nearly double the amount by the devious route of the party.

Upon digging a well recently in the Isle of Lwen, several works in masonry were discovered, which are supposed to be the remains of the ancient Observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John I. Spear to Miss Mary Dwight Richardson; Mr. Augustus Pierce to Miss Mary Messer Clark, daughter of the late John P. C. Esq.; by Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. William Nottage to Miss Maria Hager, of Weston; by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Capt. Porter Leavitt, of Portland, to Miss Mary Stevenson, of Saco; by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Hugh Neilson to Miss Fanny Cole; John Allen, Esq. of East Sudbury, to Mrs. Mary B. Roby, of this city; by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Thomas Knights to Miss Maria B. Sargent; Mr. Stephen Lynch to Miss Rebecca Thayer.

In Marblehead, Mr. Edmund F. Dixy, of M. to Miss Eliza Wilson, of Boston.—In Salem, Mr. Daniel Foye to Miss Eliza McCormick; Mr. Edwin Grimson to Miss Eliza Howe.

In Newport, R. I. by Rev. Mr. Mann, of Bristol, Mr. Swan Lyman Pomroy to Miss Frances Maria Fales, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Fales, of Taunton, Mass.

In Amherst, N. H. Mr. Thomas Moses, jun. of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Convers.—In Newbury, Mr. Enoch Knight, of Newbury, to Miss Mary Tenny Kimball, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah K., of Ipswich.—In New-York, 21st inst. Mr. John C. Klop, merchant of Boston, to Miss Abigail Orton, niece of Nathan Jackson, Esq. of that city.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Louisa M. Hills, aged 3 y., daughter of Mr. Benjamin H., of Cambridgeport; Mr. Joseph Kingsley, 56; Miss Mary Powell, 37; Alvin Monger, child of Mr. Juniah M., of Mrs. Phebe S. Pettingale, wife of Mr. Joseph P. 21; Mrs. Charlotte, consort of Mr. Daniel Frowse, 22; Betsey Bean, child of Mr. John B. 5; widow Abigail Capen, 45; Mrs. Mary Gibbs, 77, relict of George G. Esq. of Newport, R. I.; Arthur Hall, 7; Mrs. Hannah Chase; Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Gideon Eldridge, and daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Parker, 22; Mr. Abner Lucas, formerly of Plymouth, 24; Mrs. Jane Robinson, wife of Mr. James R. 58; Mrs. Dorcas Noworth, 13 mo. and on the 16th, John Munroe, 5 y. only sons of Allen Whitman.

In Newton, Miss Betsey Harbach, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. 23.—In Billerica, Capt. Josiah Bowers, 76.—In Salem, Mrs. Lucy Andrews, widow of Capt. Ephraim A., late of Hingham; Miss Hannah Richardson, 17.—In North Salem, Mr. Nathaniel Lang, 67.—In Concord, Miss Abigail Hinkley Church, daughter of Mrs. Mary Church, of this city, 20.—In Chilmark, Mrs. Rebecca Mayhew, wife of Hon. Matthew M. 68; Mr. Jonathan Bassett, 82.—In Dracon, Parker Varnum, Esq. 78.—In East-Bridgewater, Mr. Turner Phillips, 61.—In South Bridgewater, Mr. Thomas Washburn, 68.—In North Brookfield, Dec. 25, Mrs. Betsey Howe, relict of Mr. Eli Howe, 73.—In Holliston, on the 26th Dec. Miss Alice Beale, formerly of Quincy, 88.—In Framingham, in October last, Mr. Josiah Temple, 87.—In Lunenburg, the 13th inst. Capt. John Little, 87.—Few men have passed through life, with a better character, or more beloved; his whole life has been that of a charitable, devout, and exemplary Christian.

In Portland, Mr. John Evans, formerly of Boston, 68.—At Mount Pleasant, West Chester, the wife of Mr. John Davids, was burnt to death by falling into the fire while she was in a state of intoxication.—In Charleston, S. C. Capt. Zimara Toby, late of Falmouth, Mass.—On coast of Africa, on board sch. Hayti, John

Schmid, a native of Holland.—Drowned, in harbor of St. Mary's Western Island, Benjamin Gammons, of Portland, seaman of the late brig Maue.

In Dresden, Me. Dec. 2d. Deacon Samuel Woodward, formerly of Newton, Mass. 83. It was told him that it was thought he was dying, he said "Jesus, my Lord, I know thy name, his name is all my trust." &c. In Richmond, Va. on the 13th ult., Elder JOHN COUNTRY, 83. For nearly sixty years he had been a professing disciple of Jesus Christ, and during fifty-five years a preacher of the Gospel.

In Christian County, Ky. on the evening of the 23d Nov. GEN. WILLIAM HENRY, in the 64th year of his age. Gen. Henry was a native of Charlotte County, Virginia. When very young, he volunteered in the war of the Revolution and was in many engagements; among the rest, in the battle of Guilford, & at the Cowpens, and for a short time at the siege of Cornwallis. About which period he first adventured to Kentucky. He was engaged in much of the Indian warfare, which harassed the early settlers of this country. Besides being concerned in occasional reconnoitres with the Indians, he was in Scott's and Wilkinson's Campaigns.

On the 31st Oct. last, (under the care of the Louisville Beaufort Society,) Mr. Nathan Jacobs, a revolutionary veteran, aged XCVII. It has been found that some papers of value are among his effects.

In Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Ellis, aged 73. He served as a surgeon in the army and navy of the U. S. with credit to himself, during the whole of the Revolution.

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MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—As the paper which I sent you on the tour of President Monroe, has appeared in the *Telegraph*, I submit to your disposal some remarks on the violations of the Christian Sabbath, as connected with the tour of Gen. LA FAYETTE. On this subject I am especially anxious not to be misunderstood, nor to seem for a moment to have forgotten what is due to those delicate sensibilities, that are associated with this honored name, in every bosom not a stranger to generous emotions. In the history of this age, it will be an instructive and splendid chapter that shall record the visit of this illustrious benefactor to our country, after an absence of almost half a century; the echo of spontaneous joy from every corner of the land, on his reaching our shores; and the gladness with which grateful thousands pressed upon his steps wherever he went, to greet him with their welcome. Any man, ambitious of fame, might well be satisfied with the honors paid to La Fayette. The thing speaks for itself. It is not the homage of constraint; not the momentary acclamation that prosperous guilt and worthlessness may sometimes extort from the multitude. It is a burst of public sentiment; a sober, manly joy, flowing from the hearts of freemen; an example, in all the circumstances of the case, without a parallel in the annals of time. It speaks a language which will not fail to be understood in Europe, and to be remembered by the coming generations of the world.

The New England Palladium of August 31, contains an account, taken from the newspapers of New London and Norwich, of the General's hasty passage through that part of Connecticut, on his way to Boston. The details of this account I pass over, extracting only a few sentences.

Then follows an account of invitations to the General, from Norwich and Stonington to visit those towns; introduction to citizens attendance on public worship, at the church of Mr. McEwen and of Mr. Judd, both, it would seem from the statement, during the morning service; calls on several families, salutations of ladies and gentlemen received at his quarters; and, after dinner, a public escort attended him to Norwich. His arrival at the latter place in the afternoon, was announced, as at New London, by a salute of cannon, and so was his departure in the evening, and also by ringing of bells. The intermediate time was filled up with the same demonstrations of eager curiosity, which have been manifested by the immense crowds assembled in other places, wherever the General was expected to pass.

"On Sunday he attended divine worship at the meeting-house in Brattle-street, in the forenoon; and at the afternoon service, at the residence of the Mayor, accompanied by Hised President ADAMS, at Quincey, and the Mayor, &c. &c. He was greeted by the citizens of Dorchester, Quincy, Milton, &c. on going and returning."

Is no apology then to be admitted, in regard to transactions in which many respectable individuals have been concerned? As to the beloved and venerated La Fayette, several things certainly should be considered. First, his habits have been formed in a Catholic country, where no sanctity is attached to the Sabbath, except during the time of public worship. Secondly, that his former acquaintance with our religious institutions was short, and that, only as a military officer, in a time of war, and when the ordinary restraints of the Sabbath were often set aside by a necessity. Thirdly, that, on his present visit to the United States, it was almost a matter of course, that he should give himself up to courtesy to the direction of friends, who considered him every object of respect; and which he had every reason to believe, were well acquainted with the institutions and usages of their own country.

As to the gentlemen who are in this sense accountable for the General's arrangements, some apology too is to be admitted, as well as for the crowds of people who forgot Sabbath, amid the enthusiasm of affection and

But to satisfy you, Messrs. Editors, that my disquietude on this subject arises not from a querulous temper, but from what I deem important public principles, indulge me in some additional remarks.

In our republic, with advantages which are unexampled in the history of nations, a great experiment is to be tried, in the face of the world, whether it is practicable or not, to maintain free institutions over a vast continent, by the force of public opinion. The possibility of success to this experiment, depends absolutely on the extent of intelligence; and the elevation of moral principle among the people. We congratulate ourselves on our emancipation from that alliance between throne and hierarchy, which for ages held the noblest faculties of man in chains, and shrouded the world in night. But in the paroxysm of our exaltation we are falling into another extreme; and both good men and bad seem to be uniting in the opinion, that religion and politics should have no connexion. The religious man, doubtless, should stand aloof from the spirit of faction, and from the rancorous passions engendered by party politics. But he is a man, a moral agent, a citizen. Can he withdraw

all the powers of his understanding, and the sensibilities of his heart, from the best interests of his country? With these interests his own, and those of his family are identified. When it shall be shown that it is no concern of his, whether the rights of property, of personal safety, of conscience, shall be protected or sacrificed; then will it be a point of indifference to him, under what sort of government he shall live, and by what sort of men it shall be administered. Christianity can exist without protection, nay, in spite of opposition from any human government. The proof is seen in her triumphant march, amid the ruins of mighty empires that leagued to oppose her progress. It is seen in the charter of the church, that places her safety under the guarantee of Omnipotence. But can governments exist and prosper without religion? Look over the page of history and see. Communities that have tried the experiment, have perished in their folly, or been eluded into weakness by a whip or scorpions. Should heaven, in its wrath, leave our own country to try the same experiment, we shall indeed travel the broad highway of nations, but shall find every footstep marked with calamity and blood. It is the fashion of New-England glory in her profusion of blessings; but the source of all this prosperity, (forgotten as often is in our halls of legislation, and on our political anniversaries,) lies in one fact—OUR ANCESTORS WERE CHRISTIANS. Wo to that generation, in which their institutions are principles shall become the scorn of their descendants.

(To be continued.)

At the recent anniversary of a Tract Society in England, the Rev. Samuel Kilpin, of Exeter, related the following anecdote of an American sailor. We copy it from a letter addressed by a gentleman in Bristol, Eng. to his friend in this city.

At the close of the war, a poor ragged half-famished sailor applied to me for charity—I took him into my study—said to him—Where are you from? America? Your countenance shows you have seen better days. I knew escaped him, while he answered, Yes.—You have known something about religion, if I am right in my conjecture. Oh yes, sir; that is my crime; my father was a Methodist minister, and I, leader of a class—but became vain, conceited, proud, neglected prayer mixed with the world; I became a backslider, ran away to sea—was taken prisoner to France, detained there a long time in extreme distress—got to England and am now almost famished.—You broke your mother's heart I suppose! I fear I have. And buried your father of a broken spirit? I am afraid it is too true. Well, what money have you got in your pocket—penny? No—A half-penny? No. Well here is two penny worth of Tracts at the reduced price, go

men, they wiring you four pence—a man who cannot get his living in this country with two pence, is good for nothing;—go, if you will *work*, I will not give you a way to get home; it may be, “God has been kinder to you than your *peers*.” Your father may live to embrace his prodigal son, your mother may be spared to elasp to her bosom, a long lost child: do spend a penny, bring all the money to me and invest it again in Tracts. Go into the kitchen and refresh yourself, and then show me what you are capable of. I went, and in the course of the day returned with four pence—had eight penny worth of Tracts, went off into the country, sold them for sixteen pence—spare force, and invested one shilling in Tracts. Made another excursion, brought back one shilling and a pence, had three shillings worth of Tracts—off again, and in a few days brought back 5 shillings,—bought me—then took another direction, sold them, came back, then off again, and so on, till he had accumulated five pounds—invested them in Tracts—went again

and I thought had lost him; at length he made his appearance better clad, new shoes—a decent hat, and finally so improved in his appearance, that on saying I had heard of a ship at Plymouth going to America, he came to lay out all his savings in Tracts, which produced a large bundle, which he was about to sling at my back and walk off for Plymouth; before you go, said I, you had better go to Mr. Kilpin, and Betty, who have been so kind to you. I went, and then set off for Plymouth, with a light heart. I was surprised when by his presence his dear parents, if God should so will, to them to behold a returning and penitent prodigal. I saw him no more, and trust that the prayers of his pious parents were answered in the preservation and return of their lost son. On my return into the family, I told my wife and Betty, if a person had called on me to return thanks. Yes, said they, but we wonder how you can say so. I said, I do not know how. No, said they, we thought he was at least a Gentleman's butler, so methinks he was not at least a Gentleman. I said, I thought he was in his appearance—thus you see that Scripture fulfilled in the appearance of the diligent katechist. 'Go thou and do likewise.' Is not this encouraging to all Tract distributors? And who can tell the blessed effects of the Tracts?

ANECDOTE OF A NURSE MAID.

At the same meeting, Mr. Kilpin told the following story of a Nurse Maid.

A fine young woman, Nurse Maid in a gentleman's family, was sent on a message to me; Perhaps said I, you would like to read a few Tracts, presenting her with a bundle. She courtseyed, took them and promised to return them next week. She brought them, I asked her how she liked them. Very well, sir. A blush tinged her cheek, which told me she had not read them. Here is another parcel, take them home and read them, but, be sure you *pray over them*, or that will do you no good. They are but bits of paper, but God can make even bits of paper a blessing to you: be sure you pray over them. She returned them some time after, and told me, Sir, I deceived you when I brought back the former parcel; I never read them. I threw these in a corner in the Nursery, where they lay till yesterday. Every time they met my eye, they seemed to say, *Pray over us*; indeed I won't, was my reply, I never prayed yet, and I am not going to pray over bits of paper; yesterday I took them up to return them; the thought crossed my mind, suppose Mr. Kilpin should examine me as to their contents; I will even read the titles, but pray over them, that I won't, I am determined. The first I looked at was 'The importance of Prayer.' What importance can there be in Prayer? I read on, and found I had hitherto lived in the omission of a great duty and glorious privilege; that I was ignorant of my knees, and of how to pray; 'what I must do to be saved, and I am now contented with that.' I must do more, said I. I am such a great, such a miserable sinner. He told me to apply to Jesus by importunate fervent prayer for pardon, peace, and reconciliation through his blood and righteousness; attend the means of Grace. Be instant all season and out of season, praying for the influences of the Holy Spirit to guide you into all truth, read your Bible, mix faith with prayer, God will never reject the prayer of faith. She did so, and soon became a disciple of the humble and lowly Jesus, joined his Church and now walks consistently and adorns the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things. Her Mistress was taken ill, and previous to her death was so won by her pious conversation, that she bequeathed all her children to her care for life, to bring them up 'in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' Thus God blesses bits of Paper *when prayed over*. Oh that all who *distribute* as well as all who *receive* Tracts would pray over them, then our hearts would be gladdened by numerous similar details of blessedness. N. Y. O. N.

From the Emporium.

"A mother's sorrow cannot be conceived." But by mother."

HANNAH MOORE

I marked a mother at the tomb of her son. Her noble garment coincided with the deep gloom that lay heavily around her heart. Her declining head, her clasped hands, her fixed position, her tear bedewed cheek, bespoke the intensity of her thoughts and sorrow of her soul. The scene struck the strings of sympathy, and a correspondent tear flowing from the impulse of a similar feeling, trickled down my cheek. Fancy lent her creative power to my mind, and I thought I heard and felt the grief inspired soliloquy the heart-broken mother, as she revolved in her depressed mind the following thoughts. "Ah yes my child thou art numbered with the dead!—The curtain of life hopes has suddenly dropped, and the thick cloud of soul-rending despondency shuts the light of joy and tranquillity from my mind. When feeble infancy thine, with what rapture I watched the pleasurable smile playing on thy health flushed cheek; it was then my heart bounded with ecstacy, and animated with joy and the happiness of mankind. I thought thou wouldst have been the pillar of my old age, thought thou wouldst have supported my tottering, clinging life, when the extinguishing hand of time quenched the fervor of vitality. But ah! these lofty built hopes are gone forever; they are buried in humid earth with thee. No more I hear thy voice, more I mark thy sprightly eye; thy voice is silent in the grave, and thine eye fixed by the rigid power of death. Scarce more than eighteen years had ro around thy head before the "grim monster" came and snatched thee from the world. Thou wert stricken the tender sapling scathed by the lightning's fiery bolt! O Death! thou art the destroyer of a mother's bliss! But still amid all my sorrow I will say

“Worms may banquet on that frame,
And ruin feed on what was fair:
Back to the skies from whence it came,
The *soul* recalled, shall flourish there.”

With these words she ended, and taking her daughter by the hand she slowly retired.

A few days since, I heard the venerable Judge relate the following Revolutionary Anecdote. I should think the story incredible, if my informant was not

"The morning following the battle at Yorktown had the curiosity to attend the dressing of the wounded and among others, whose limbs were so much injured as to require amputation, was a musician, who had received a musket ball in his knee. As was usual in those cases, preparations were made to lash him down to the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. But the sufferer, "Now, Doctor, what would you be at? My lad, I'd give you to take off your leg; and 'tis necessary you should be lashed down."—"I shall consent to no such thing—you may pluck my heart from my bo-om, but I'll not confine me. Is there a d—n'd doctor here, who'll so bring it me." A violin was produced, and after tuning it, he said, "Now, Doctor, begin." And he continued to play, until the operation which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note, or moving a muscle!"

*From the Journal of Travels in England, &c. by
Suliman, now a Professor of Yale College.*

Being in company with a party of gentlemen observes—"As I was sitting in a chair, Mr. M. told me he should have recognised me as a New-glander, had he not known me. Upon my enquiry for the peculiarity which marked my origin, he me that no one except a man educated in New-gland, ever leaned back in his chair, so as to stand upon the two hinder feet only. Although I not in the least aware either that this was a custom peculiar to my country, or that I was then in so awkward a situation, I found I was so indeed, and the incident produced some mirth, in which I was happy to and I am sure I shall never forget again that a ought to stand on four legs instead of two."

Affecting Recognition.—A few years ago, in visiting to establish a communication between the two of a mine at Fablin, the capital of Delacarla, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitreous water. It was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could identify the body—it was merely remembered that the accident by which he had been buried in the bottom of the earth, had taken place fifty years ago. All enquiries about the name of the sufferer had already ceased when a decrepid old man, supported on crutches, slowly advanced to the corpse, and knew it to be that of a young man whom she had been promised in marriage more than half a century before. She threw herself on the corpse which had all the appearance of a bronze statue, and it with tears, and a farewell with joy at having more belied the object of her affections. It is to conceive than trace the singular contrast afforded by that couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still retaining the appearance of youth; while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervor of youthful love.

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Subscriptions for Woodward's *Edifying Family Bible*, received by Jons W. W. at the Print Office.